

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9195 號五十九百一十九第

日四初月五年三十緒光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1887.

五五禮 號四十二月六英港香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 22, PHRA CHULA CHOM KLO, British str., 1,012 A. Bemón, Bangkok 17th June, Rico and General—YUEN FAT HONG.

June 23, DIAMOND, British steamer, 514, A. A. McCaslin, Manila 20th June, General—ROBBINS & Co.

June 23, ALWINN SEYD, German steamer, 558 Samme, Whampoa 23rd June, General—WIENER & Co.

June 23, PEKING, British steamer, 954, Flowerman, Whampoa 23rd June, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

June 22, CAMELOT, British steamer, 1,040, J. Daily, Singapore 16th June, General—BUN HIN.

June 23, IRISGENIA, German steamer, 1,059, L. Voitner, Yokohama and Kobe 17th June, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

June 23, MEXEDIO, British steamer, 917, D. Young, Bangkok 15th June, Rico—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

June 23, STRATHLEVEN, British steamer, 1,588, C. W. Pearson, Nagasaki 17th June, Coal and General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

June 23, AMOY, British steamer, 626, Kohler, Shanghai 19th June, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR, MASTER'S OFFICE.

Chingtu, British str., for Foochow.

Claymore, British str., for Kobe.

Wellington, German str., for Saigon.

Glenavon, British str., for Shanghai.

Hawkin, British str., for Yokohama.

Picciola, German str., for Swatow.

Argus, British bark, for Cobh.

DEPARTURES.

June 24, GNAZER, British str., for Shanghai.

June 23, SOOCHOW, British str., for Hoihow.

June 23, MAROY, French str., for Nagasaki.

June 23, GNAZER, French str., for Europe.

June 23, GNAZER, British str., for Shanghai.

June 23, PICCIOLA, German str., for Swatow.

June 23, ORUX, French str., for Shanghai.

June 23, TANAS, French str., for Yokohama.

June 23, HYDA, German bark, for Macao.

June 23, RIO LIMA, Portuguese g.b., for Macao.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Strathleven, str., from Nagasaki—Capt. Petersen.

Per Amoy, str., from Shanghai—Mr. Holt.

DEPARTED.

Per Amoy, str., from Hongkong—for Saigon—Rev. Dourlouer, Mr. Wormser, and 3 Chinese.

For Singapore—Mr. Balfour and servant. For Colombo—Mr. Mosier.

For Aden—Mr. Ward, For Warsaw—Messrs. Goss, Goss, and Goss. From Hongkong—For Saigon—Mr. Théâtre.

For Macao—Messrs. Gagler, Simpson, and T. T. Morris.

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates; New Edition. A Manual of Yacht and Boat Sailing, by Dixon-Kemp.

Barton's "Anatomy of Melancholy."

Holme's "Text Book of the Steam Engine."

The Mechanics of Machinery, by Kennedy.

Living and France; a Guide Book by A. L. E.

Some Pictures to Electrical Artisans, by Fleming.

Instruction in Photography, by Capt. Abney.

The Loyalty Wang, by Hon. L. Wingfield.

Hand Book to the Desk Office and Platform.

Electricity; its Theory, Sources and Application by Sprague.

Sktowtow, "A Short History of Parliament," New Edition; "How to Keep a Home and Steal," New Edition with Plates, 2 Vols.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

24.

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

McCarthy's History of our own times—Jubilee Edition.

Black's General Atlas, Cosmographic Atlas.

Library and International Atlases.

Carpentry and Joinery, Tredgold and Tandy.

Tracing and Sketching with Tandy.

Coloring and Foreign Office Lists for 1887.

Manual de Missa e Confissio and Livro da Misericordia.

For Macao—For Marseilles—Messrs. Bissell, P. O. and Co.

For Saigon—Messrs. Barraud and Yamamoto.

For Kobe—For Macao—Messrs. Barraud and Yamamoto.

For Ozus, str., for Shanghai—From Marquises—Mr. and Mrs. Lanjetti and family.

Misses Raduloff, Winter, and Bouvet.

For Tawas, str., for Yokohama—From Marquises—Comte Saigo (Japanese), Matsuura, Shibusawa, Harada, Funaki, Hidaka, Kishi, Kuroda, Wakayama, Fujimura, Saito, Goto, Hayashi and servant, Yamamoto, and Kinsell.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Camelot, from Singapore 16th June, reported had moderate S.W. winds throughout.

The British steamer Amoy, from Shanghai 18th June, reported had strong monsoon, foggy and cloudy weather.

The British steamer Diamante, from Manila 20th June, reported had light and moderate S.W. winds and showery throughout.

The British steamer Strathleven, from Nagasaki 17th June, reported first part of passage had light S.W. winds and unsettled weather, latter part moderate southerly winds and fine.

The German steamer Iphigenia, from Yokohama and Kobe 17th June, reported from port to port had always a fresh S.W. monsoon with clear weather and moderate sea; had a strong tide running to N.E. all the way down. Passed on the 19th, the P. & O. steamer Theran steering northward on the north end of Formosa.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

JUNE ARRIVALS.

9. Taiwan, British str., from Swatow.

9. Kiang-tung Chinese str., from Ningpo.

Lee-sang, British str., from Swatow.

Chow-how-fou, Ger. str., from Taku.

9. Shanghai, British str., from Hankow.

9. Wuchow, British str., from Hankow.

10. Wham, British str., from Hankow.

10. Iohung, British str., from Ningpo.

11. Chi-yuen, Chinese str., from Hongkong.

11. Kiang-tung Chinese str., from Ningpo.

11. Kiang-tung Chinese str., from Ningpo.

11. Peking, British str., from Tientsin.

11. Wuchow, British str., from Tientsin.

11. Kiang-tung Chinese str., from Hankow.

12. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.

12. Ichang, British str., from Liverpool.

12. Hsiayeh-ni, Manch. str., from Khotan.

12. Actua, German str., from Nagasaki.

12. Merlin, British gunboat, surveying.

12. Wolf, German g.b., from Amoy.

JUNE DEPARTURES.

9. Hainan, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.

9. Fu-yen Chinese str., for Hongkong.

9. Kiang-tung Chinese str., for Ningpo.

9. Kiang-tung Chinese str., for Hankow.

9. Wuchow, British str., from Hankow.

10. Taku, British str., for Tientsin.

10. Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.

10. Ichang, German steamer, for Nagasaki.

10. Kiang-tung Chinese str., for Hankow.

10. Chow-how-fou, Ger. str., for Tientsin.

10. Taku, British str., for Ningpo.

10. Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.

1887. NOW READY. 1887

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1887.

With which is Incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(Twenty-Fifth Annual Issue).

Complete, with APPENDIX, PLATE, &c., &c.

Royal 8vo., pp. 1,156 \$3.00.

Smaller Edition, 8vo., pp. 775 \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up

to date, and is much more increased in bulk.

It contains Descriptive and Statistical

Account of, and Directories for

Hongkong—Japan—

Do. Ladies' Directory Nagasaki.

Do. Post Director Ko (Hyogo).

Do. Military Forces Osaka.

Do. Chinese Houses Tokyo.

MACAO.

China—Peking.

Kwangtung—Whampoa.

Canton.

Swatow.

Amoy.

Takao.

Taiwanfu.

Tamsui.

Kulang.

Fukien.

Wusichow.

Ningpo.

Shanghai.

Chinkiang.

Wuha.

Kiaochow.

Hankow.

Chingking.

Chaochow.

Taku.

Tientsin.

Peking.

Port Arthur.

Newchow.

COREA—

Do. Jeju-kan.

Fusan.

Yeosan.

FORT HAMILTON.

VILADYOSTOCK.

NAVAL SQUADRONS

British.

United States.

China—Chinese Northern.

SHIANGHAI—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of

P. & O. S. N. Co. of China & Mania S. S. Co.

Messrs. Maritime.

Siemens & Co.

Japan M. S. S. Co. H. C. & M. S. B. Co.

Indo-China S. N. Co. Scottish Oriental S. S. Co.

Douglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast

China M. S. N. Co. Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now containing

the names of

THIRTY THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED

FOREIGNERS

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest

order, the initials as well as the surnames

being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly

re-arranged in a superior style and brought up

to date. They now consist of

FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

PLAN OF THE HARBOR DISTRICT, VICTORIA.

PLAN OF HONGKONG CONCESSION, SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF MANILA.

PLAN OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—

An Account of the Chinese, Men of Barome.

A Full Chronology of remarkable events since

the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.

A description of Chinese Festivals, Fests, &c.

With the days on which they fall.

Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.

The Hongkong Postal Guide.

Arrivals and Departures of Mail and Parcel

Post and from London and Hongkong.

Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by

the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,

Shanghai, Amoy and Newchwang.

Hongkong Chair, Jirriekhs, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of

Form, Hymnus, Pages

of closely printed matter, to which reference is

constantly required by residents and those

having commercial or political relations with the

Countries embraced within the scope of the

CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numerous

to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but

include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842

Treaty, 1858

China, with Additional Article

and all others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1868

Convention, 1860

Tientsin, 1883

Treaty of Commerce, 1886.

United States, 1858

Additional, 1868

Peking, 1880

Geman, Tientsin, 1881

Peking, 1880

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842

Treaty, 1858

Netherlands, Corea

TREATIES WITH COREA

Treaties with Siam

Treaties with Annam

Treaties with Cambodia

Customs Tariffs

Chinese

Japanese

Corea

LEGAL

Orders in Council for Government of H. B. M.

Treaty of China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1878, 1884, 1886.

Rules of H. M. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan

Tables of Consular Fees

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Table of Hongkong Court Fees

Admiralty Rules

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Rules of the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinese Passenger Act

Treaty of Commerce, 1886.

Treaty of Consular Act

(Hour, hour.) The compensation would vary from day to day. My idea is that when the house is improved the landlords will find that they have not lost anything. The best plan would be to leave the compensation to a Court of Arbitrators.

Mr. A. P. MacEwan.—I trust before the account of the Bill to the Government will be able to give some information about it.

His Excellency.—We hope to be able to do so, but we have first to consult the home Government.

Mr. A. P. MacEwan.—It has been estimated by the Surveyor-General that the amount required would be about \$700,000. It is a great exaggeration to say that it would be millions of dollars.

His Excellency.—The Surveyor-General's estimate was, I think, only for a part.

Mr. SHAW.—Yes, your Excellency. There was no allowance for the ten feet of yard.

His Excellency.—That only shows how much more would be for the latter to be discussed in the Legislative Council, where we are obliged to be correct in our statements.

Mr. A. P. MacEwan.—I think we may as well withdraw. We do not appear likely to come to any understanding. I must say I have never known a case before where a request from the most influential persons in the Colony was presented and rejected.

His Excellency.—All this may be settled if both sides approach it in a friendly spirit.

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THE CONDITION OF ENGLISH INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA IN 1837.

In the great widening of human intercourse which the fifty years just ended of the Queen's reign have witnessed, the strangest parts of all were played by the two Empires of the Far East.

Perhaps the contrast between them and now is more easily realized in the case of Japan, for it can be represented in a single scene. Fifty years ago this month an unarmed foreign exploring vessel turned out of her course to bring back to Japan three shipwrecked Japanese. She

anchored in the Bay of Yedo sufficiently long to make her human purpose known, when, without warning of any kind, the shore batteries which are now saluting for the Queen's Jubilee, poured a broadside through her hull and rigging. It is less our purpose, however, to deal with contrasts such as these, than to endeavour to show, as surely as may be, the position of the English in China at the time of the Queen's accession.

The agitation in England against the East India Company had so plainly gained ground that as early as 1830 the then Superintendents of the Company at Canton had been able to inform the Hong merchants that their monopoly of the China trade would cease in April, 1834.

The Hong merchants represented as much as they understood, or desired to understand, of this communication to the Provincial Government, and the then Viceroy instructed them to require the English to send out a "taipan" to control the trade.

In August, 1833, the Act was passed that finally abolished the monopoly of the Company in China, and in pursuance of that Act, and, as the preamble to the Order in Council stated, in consequence of the request of the Chinese Authorities, Lord Napier was appointed Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, and directed to associate with himself in office the two senior Superintendents at the time of his arrival at Canton, whose powers he would assume.

Those powers were, however, not defined. The East India Company had, indeed, found itself sufficiently strong to deal on the one hand with British interests, and on the other to hold its own against the assumptions of the Provincial Government and the Hong merchants.

It owned, chartered, or licensed all the British shipping, and had the power to revoke all licenses and to deport unlicensed persons. Hence, though the Superintendents had no judicial powers, they were actually in a position to exercise a thorough control over all Englishmen coming to China. Further, they could, and did, stop the trade whenever any act passing the normal insolence and injustice of the Provincial Government was threatened; and stoppage of the trade meant to a large number of the Canton people loss of employment, discontent, and want, and to their Government lively danger of disturbance, piracy, and insurrection.

It was, it is true, the policy of the Hong merchants to degrade foreigners as much as possible in the eyes of the people, seeing that the greater the depressed state of the foreign residents the less likely was their own responsibility to be involved. The same policy was pursued by the Provincial Government, who in this spirit made a practice of rewarding the other walls of the Factories with proclamations calling on the Hong merchants and Compradores to give the barbarians lessons in civilization and to urge them to restrain their vicious instincts. Foreigners were not allowed the benefit of Chinese laws, but were governed merely by such rules as the officials for the time being declared to be their will. Nevertheless, under the regime of the East India Company masters were on the whole passive enough. It is true that during the tea season the foreign merchants had to live in the confinement of the thirteen Factories, licensed to leave it only three days in the month to visit the flower gardens, and separated from their wives and families; but for the rest of the year they retired to the delights of Macao. It is true, too, that from time to time they were put to the inconvenience of being deprived of their chair-bearers, or even their servants, and that they were always greeted with opprobrium from the populace; but a threat to stop the trade usually, and speedily, checked any too offensive demonstration. Further, the corruption of the authorities was a great source of safety to them, since those preferred not to use vigorous methods to enforce what they maintained to be the law, when they could exact for the privilege of allowing foreigners to break it, large sums instead from their compradores or security merchants.

Such was the condition of affairs when Lord Napier arrived at Champaes in July, 1834, and indeed, but without the checks which the influence of the Company imposed, it remained for some years later. We do not propose to follow in detail Lord Napier's most unhappy fortunes at Canton. He was hampered by instructions so contradictory or futile, that only political expediency or ignorance could excuse them. The one point in the quarrel between him and the Viceroy was that he claimed to be the latter's equal, and forced his hand by going to Canton before the Viceroy (with whom the arrival of a King's Officer and not a "taipan" was, we think, a complete surprise) could apply to Peking for instructions how to act in this novel position. The Viceroy, after great provocation given, not on one side only, gained his object in compelling Lord Napier to retire to Macao, but he compelled a dying man. This effected, the embargo on the trade, which had been stopped

against his better judgment by the Viceroy, was removed, and when news of the death of Lord Napier reached Canton, the British merchants were called on to apply to England for a headman, who, however, was on no account to be a King's Officer. Matters would move more smoothly both for the Viceroy and the Hong merchants in the old groves.

Meanwhile Mr. —— Sir John —— Davis had succeeded as Chief Superintendent. His policy was one of complete quiescence, to remain at Macao till instructions could be received from home; partly because the trade was again progressing favourably, and partly because such an attitude was the one most likely, he thought, either to force the Provincial Government to recognize his position or to find themselves in a dilemma. In a sense his policy succeeded.

His Excellency.—We hope to be able to do so, but we have first to consult the home Government. Mr. Davis wrote a dispatch on the 27th February, and I have written one since. I have asked them to telegraph and let us know their decision.

Mr. A. P. MacEwan.—It has been estimated by the Surveyor-General that the amount required would be about \$700,000. It is a great exaggeration to say that it would be millions of dollars.

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The agitation in England against the East India Company had so plainly gained ground that as early as 1830 the then Superintendents of the Company at Canton had been able to inform the Hong merchants that their monopoly of the China trade would cease in April, 1834.

The Hong merchants represented as much as they understood, or desired to understand, of this communication to the Provincial Government, and the then Viceroy instructed them to require the English to send out a "taipan" to control the trade.

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against his better judgment by the Viceroy, was removed, and when news of the death of Lord Napier reached Canton, the British merchants swayed the feeble Emperor to the other side and the Provincial Government found it necessary to take action, which it did in November, 1836, by ordering Macao, Tonding, Dant, Iuon, and others to leave Canton. The order was sufficiently, and with his tacit approval, obeyed by their return to Macao at the close of the season.

During the beginning of 1837 the tension of affairs relaxed, and the stagnation in trade brought about by the lack of exchange during the interruption of the opium trade was relieved by the quiet resumption of that traffic in the issue of a Decree (January 26th) in which the exportation of silver was alone denounced, thereby implying that it was more overvalue than the barter trade in opium at Canton might be allowed. Such, then, was the condition of British intercourse with China when Her Majesty ascended the Throne, a condition of which could not fail to be only transient relief, supported as it was both in matters of official interests and of trade by temporary compromise and expedients.

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The agitation in England against the East India Company had so plainly gained ground that as early as 1830 the then Superintendents of the Company at Canton had been able to inform the Hong merchants that their monopoly of the China trade would cease in April, 1834.

The Hong merchants represented as much as they understood, or desired to understand, of this communication to the Provincial Government, and the then Viceroy instructed them to require the English to send out a "taipan" to control the trade.

In August, 1833, the Act was passed that finally abolished the monopoly of the Company in China, and in pursuance of that Act, and, as the preamble to the Order in Council stated, in consequence of the request of the Chinese Authorities, Lord Napier was appointed Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, and directed to associate with himself in office the two senior Superintendents at the time of his arrival at Canton, whose powers he would assume.

Those powers were, however, not defined. The East India Company had, indeed, found itself sufficiently strong to deal on the one hand with British interests, and on the other to hold its own against the assumptions of the Provincial Government and the Hong merchants.

It owned, chartered, or licensed all the British shipping, and had the power to revoke all licenses and to deport unlicensed persons. Hence, though the Superintendents had no judicial powers, they were actually in a position to exercise a thorough control over all Englishmen coming to China. Further, they could, and did, stop the trade whenever any act passing the normal insolence and injustice of the Provincial Government was threatened; and stoppage of the trade meant to a large number of the Canton people loss of employment, discontent, and want, and to their Government lively danger of disturbance, piracy, and insurrection.

It was, it is true, the policy of the Hong merchants to degrade foreigners as much as possible in the eyes of the people, seeing that the greater the depressed state of the foreign residents the less likely was their own responsibility to be involved. The same policy was pursued by the Provincial Government, who in this spirit made a practice of rewarding the other walls of the Factories with proclamations calling on the Hong merchants and Compradores to give the barbarians lessons in civilization and to urge them to restrain their vicious instincts. Foreigners were not allowed the benefit of Chinese laws, but were governed merely by such rules as the officials for the time being declared to be their will. Nevertheless, under the regime of the East India Company masters were on the whole passive enough. It is true that during the tea season the foreign merchants had to live in the confinement of the thirteen Factories, licensed to leave it only three days in the month to visit the flower gardens, and separated from their wives and families; but for the rest of the year they retired to the delights of Macao. It is true, too, that from time to time they were put to the inconvenience of being deprived of their chair-bearers, or even their servants, and that they were always greeted with opprobrium from the populace; but a threat to stop the trade usually, and speedily, checked any too offensive demonstration. Further, the corruption of the authorities was a great source of safety to them, since those preferred not to use vigorous methods to enforce what they maintained to be the law, when they could exact for the privilege of allowing foreigners to break it, large sums instead from their compradores or security merchants.

EXT-ACT.

THE OLD MILL.

The old mill still goes round, I hear and see it now, with the burr of its grindstones and the clatter of its wheels; the old roof, sinking beneath the weight of its thatch; its black walls sustained, I know not how upon wretched beams and crumbling stones.

Yes, it still goes round in the midst of its meadow, and its group of willows, from which escape all the murmuring and singing voices of the mill-dam, the children and the birds, hidden in the bushes. But it does not work, it grinds no grain, and the manufactory has taken its place in the landscape which outshines so beautifully and gaily. The lord and master of this mill, a certain François Estanchoe, died last winter of a heavy cold, and died with a consciousness burdened by a grievous sin, as you will learn from this true record.

Three years ago Paris was talking of young Raymond de B., the hero of a very touching adventure which had given him great notoriety, as he had saved the life of the most celebrated woman in Paris. Alas! how quickly was the distance leaped between this noble and brilliant debut and the sad and tragic episode which terminated the career of this unfortunate young man.

One day, after five or six years of a life of pleasure, light loves and fervid passion, to the youth of France the charm of Paris-Raymond was seized with a longing for his mother and his home. Twenty-four hours later he saluted through the rifts in a curtain of poplars the village in which he had passed his infancy, a group of black houses upon a back-ground of green, then a pile of yellow and crumbling stones that had once been the faunal chateau of his fathers, and beside it, under the shadow of the trees, a heavy modern dwelling in which lived his beloved mother.

The first days of spring had surrounded this little city of the provinces with the magnificence of verdure and profusion of flowers which April spreads with such generous hands over this land of the mistral and the sun. Blossoming almond trees turned the hills into pyramids of pink and white and the valleys into sheets of lace, and there floated between earth and sky a golden dust like amber. It was good to exist, and Raymond, intoxicated with the sweetnes of life and nature felt himself filled with a crowd of emotions hitherto unknown to him.

Moreover, he could go back with his mother, and she it was who had subtly infused into him the desire to quit Paris, for though she had said nothing about it as yet, it was nevertheless arranged that he should wed—a marriage as it should be in all respects—with Mlle. de Vassier, one of the most beautiful and lovely girls and the playmate of his childhood. Here where his mother was so good, and the sky so blue, his soul expanded like a flower in the sun, but alas these beautiful ideas, noble projects and happy dreams were not destined to come to maturity.

One evening Raymond, while going up the steep and unpaved street which led from the village to the old houses under the shadow of the trees, perceived before him a charming and rosy-cheeked bonnet of white calico, a slender, alert and graceful little figure which barred his passage. Great dark eyes flashed like stars under the edge of her headdress, and the colour of the rose shone through the whiteness of her cheeks, a colour which the women of the South preserve even unto this day. This beautiful woman was known in the village as "Tregour's Denise," but recalled herself to M. Raymond as the daughter of one of his father's former tenants. He remembered her well, and the picture she had made wandering over the hills with the flock of goats and turkeys. Her love for flowers had been a passion with her, and many a time he had met her upon the cliffs of Tregour's in rage and tatters, but always wearing pinned upon the bosom of her gown a bunch of wild flowers exquisitely arranged.

"That little one of Tregour's," said the village crows, "would have made her fortune in a florist's shop."

For several years past this charming peasant, intelligent, amiable and good, had been the wife of the miller, Estanchoe. Alas, what a miller he was—so coarse, so brutal, so disagreeable to inhabit this delicious valley; and what a contrast to the tender traditions of the legendary miller of the opera comique. Estanchoe was taciturn, ugly and jealous; an industrious worker, but ill-tempered. Raymond alone, who had fallen into the habit of coming every evening to pass an hour at the mill, seemed to have power to soften this sullen humour. There, seated upon a straw chair, all dust with flour, he would join the miller in a bottle of home-made wine, they talked of various things, for our dainty Parisian took the greatest pleasure in mingling with the rural world, and only laughed good humouredly when inadvertently rubbed by a sack of wheat or rice. He loved the fresh odor of the newly ground grain always floating in clouds through the mill, and the miller who had once been a soldier and served his time in the garrison at Paris, whilst noting so well as to talk of the capital and the deeds he had there performed.

Raymond listened very patiently, though sometimes strongly tempted to laugh, for the miller spoke the most abominable French and remained an incorrigible provincial.

Four months had run by since Raymond left Paris, but neither the efforts nor the prayers of his mother had been able to make him accept the marriage that she had planned for him. He was willing enough to identify himself for a time with this rustic place which refreshed and strengthened his tired energies even to mingle in the daily life of the peasants who surrounded him, but to him it was only a "season in the fields," when autumn came it would find him en route for Paris.

"Information of him!" cried the miller, with a scowl; "information of him! Well, let them ask the cray-fish of the Bourgoues, they and they alone, can tell them where he is!"—Translated from the French in *S. F. Chronicle*.

Passing along the road the other side of the millrace the peasants in their Sunday clothing salute the miller with cheerful bows; but up-right before his door he remains impasse and sulky, his arms crossed and his white hair pulled about his ears.

Denise had gone to the city at the first peep of day to arrange with a cobbler for the grinding of his wheat. The miller's eyes are turned to the east, over there beyond the meadow, and its group of willows, from which escape all the murmurings and singing voices of the mill-dam, the children and the birds, hidden in the bushes. But it does not work, it grinds no grain, and the manufactory has taken its place in the landscape which outshines so beautifully and gaily.

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"And Denise, where is she?" he asks of his companion.

"To the city, Monsieur Raymond."

"Rather early, is it not?"

"No, not at all; you might have met her at St. Bachif if you had passed there about 4 o'clock this morning."

"I came from the other side—from Valmire. But what are you keeping Holy Sunday for, Master Estanchoe? It isn't your custom, is it?"

"It is the millstone which commands here to-day. It will not work."

"What's the matter with it?" said Raymond, laughing at the miller's tone. "Anything serious?"

"That I cannot tell you; but I fear that a wing of the wheel has been broken, and the fragments have stopped the arm of the lever which turns the stone. Do you understand?"

"Of course," answered Raymond.

"Well, on account of it I am forced to stand still, which isn't very cheerful, for I've a hundred sacks to grind in the next three days."

"But all that can be arranged?"

"Perhaps so," said the miller, "but now I must go and try and repair it," and taking this Estanchoe takes the lantern from the wall, lights it and starts toward the mill-dam, Raymond following him. The wheel to which Estanchoe referred rested upon a pivot at the bottom of a deep and artificial gulf, into which the waters of the mill dam flung themselves with irresistible fury. The force of this water, when the gates were open, falling upon the wing of the wheel, hollowed, like shells, and which occupied nearly all the space of this narrow chamber, forced it to turn, and with it the millstone which ground the grain in the hopper above.

"Permit me, Monsieur Raymond, to descend into the pit," and hanging his ladder over the edge of the black and slimy gulf, Estanchoe disappeared from sight.

"It is nothing," he cried, a moment later, "and need of a hand; the eye is sufficient; but all the same the miller did not reappear, but continued to hammer and nail, the noise reverberating from the depths to be repeated by the echo."

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